

## READY TO GIVE IRISH SELF RULE

Winston Churchill Says Financial Situation of British Is Grave.

Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 11.—Col. Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, speaking here Tuesday, emphasized the impossibility of conceding Ulster in the matter of home rule for Ireland, and said that the present government is anxious that the problem be solved as soon as possible. Col. Churchill said:

**Irish Dispute in War.**  
"Before the war, we had reached a definite arrangement with the leaders of the Nationalist party that Ulster was not to be conceded. Why not the Irish leaders come forward and take up the burden of responsibility of government within the British empire? Why do they not, with spontaneous feeling of comradeship, win Ulster? The government is most anxious that the Irish question be pressed forward vigorously to a solution. Great Britain goes to the peace conference ready to bestow self government on Ireland. It is only the quarrels and disputes of the Irishmen themselves that prevent a solution to this great question."

**England's Debt Heavy.**  
"The financial question is becoming increasingly grave. We are heavily in debt to the United States. We have sent to America \$400,000,000 pounds in bills and from \$400,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 pounds in securities, which had been gathered as a result of two generations of prosperous trade. The payment of interest on that debt, and the loss of interest on securities previously held, will impose a very serious burden in coming years, but we will face these difficulties with courage, keeping our word in every respect."

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## GET FACTORIES IN BUSINESS WAY

Houston Man Tells How a City Can Be Made to Become Prosperous.

(Continued from page 1)

that we had the available ground, the available dock and harbor facilities, the available railroads, stores sufficient to supply all needs, and so forth. We did not knock the claims of any other city, but we pressed our own case hard that we won. They do say that Dallas lost a customer when we got ours, but we did not fight Dallas.

**Our chamber of commerce is an active, live organization.** To keep it so, we try to keep all members interested. We have a large number of committees and subcommittees and all are busy. Our paid organization acts as a "tackler" to keep everybody going. For instance, we have a secretary in charge of manufacturing interests. He makes a study of these and handles nothing else. He keeps tabs on the things of interest to manufacturers and notifies the chairman of the subcommittee on foundations, electric shops or whatever branch is interested. Then the chairman summons his men from this division and they meet and discuss their plans.

**Getting Government Work.**  
"When we bid on government work, the specifications all came to the chamber of commerce. Then the subcommittee in charge of the manufacturing branch called the interested manufacturers together by notifying the proper chairman, who in turn notified all their members. They met in the chamber of commerce, discussed the contracts in all phases, put in joint bids in many instances—one man bidding on one portion of a contract, another on another portion, etc.—and then offered the joint Houston bid. One manufacturer might not have been able to handle all of one job, but by coordinating the several interests on one big contract, we were able to land several big war contracts for Houston. In some instances, two foundries, we will say, bid on the foundry work, one foundry taking in certain portions and the other foundry taking another portion.

**Bringing Prosperity.**  
"As an example, Houston has built or is building 22 ships for the United States of 2500 ton capacity each since the war began."

"Houston hired us to bring prosperity to the city and we consider it is our job to do whatever we can to bring money into the city. We do not wait for manufacturers to go on and get business. We look for business and opportunities for them and then call them together. That is my idea of the functions of a chamber of commerce."

**Accomplishing Big Things.**  
Columns could be written of what

## What Houston Has Done During War Year

Here is a statement by general manager George, of the Houston chamber of commerce, to the members on "the service we spent your money for last year."

- 1—Secured Camp Logan.
- 2—Ellington Field.
- 3—San Leon gunnery school.
- 4—Provisional aviation camp at Park Place.
- 5—Radio supply depot for United States.
- 6—Leasing of municipal wharves by United States army.
- 7—Consolidation of Houston Heights with Houston.
- 8—Increase in Houston-Philadelphia steamship service.
- 9—Handling of soldiers at Logan and Ellington in such manner as to secure their friendship for Houston.
- 10—Forty-three percent increase in the land cultivated in Harris county in 1918 over 1917.
- 11—Dairy and hog raising development.
- 12—Preventing increases or securing reductions in many Houston freight rates, including that on copra, lumber and lignite, amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars a year to the shippers of Houston.
- 13—Municipal belt railroad.
- 14—The location of several industries here, even during the war period, including:
  - The big Sinclair refinery.
  - Two U. S. shipyards.
  - International Vegetable Oil company.
  - Swift & Company refinery.
  - Texas Waste Mills.
  - Joey Miller company.
  - The Crown refinery.
  - Western Petroleum company refinery.
  - D. C. Anderson Manufacturing company.
- 15—Purchasing offices Constitutionalists Railway of Mexico.

The Houston chamber of commerce has done for Houston. When the business men decided, for instance, that Houston should have municipal docks, Mr. George and his assistants collected the data to prove to the people of Houston that a bond issue for such a purpose was necessary. The bond issue carried.

When it was decided that a belt line railway was necessary to prevent exorbitant railroad switching charges, the same method was followed. Instead of this business man and that business man gathering what facts he could in a haphazard manner, all the business men merely said to Mr. George: "Now, we must have this thing. Get the data to convince the people of it." He did it and the thing carried.

Today Houston has as good a deep water port as Galveston, the best piers and warehouses in the United States—concrete and steel with electric loading and unloading cranes, bolsters and lifts—a tug-

## Beauty Chats By Edna Kent Forbes

### Hot Oil Rubs.

I HAVE found only one person who ever disliked about the benefit of hot oil rubs to the hair. This woman said she found it took so much soap to get the oil from her hair, that it made it drier than it was before the oil was put on. I asked her how long she left the oil on, and she said only an hour. I suggested then that she let it stay on all night, and next day rub a beaten egg over the scalp, finally washing the oil and egg off with soap jelly made from castile or coconut oil soap.

She tried this and found that it needed less soap to take out the oil when egg was used; also, that during the night enough of the beneficial crude oil had penetrated the scalp to make up, and more, for the drying effects of the shampoo.

Generally speaking, I have found nothing that restores life to faded, frosty, dead looking hair like a hot oil rub. To get the real benefit, you must use crude oil—thick, dark, unrefined oil which most good druggists carry and all can get. This should be heated as hot as the scalp can stand comfortably, and rubbed in thoroughly while hot. The heat, you see, opens the pores of the scalp and lets this good oil seep right down to the half starved roots. Also, it loosens the dandruff and cleanses the scalp. Of course, the head should be tied up all night—for the oil is rather hard on the bed linen.

I suggest doing this at night, because you can let the oil soak in for about 12 hours. Next morning, shampoo with hot water and soap (use an egg, if you like; it isn't necessary with this sort of shampoo, but does help get the oil). You'll have to use soap, then rinse, then use soap and clear hot water again, and finally several rinses, ending with one cold one.

**Questions and Answers.**  
"R. E. S.—See the cold cream formula tomorrow."

**Anxious.**—Yes, you are overweight about 10 pounds. I wouldn't try to reduce the bust, but would reduce a little all over and the bust will not be so large. If you want to eat lots of food and find it hard to cut down in quantity, simply refuse to eat the more fattening foods. You could eat

ing cranes, bolsters and lifts—a tug-boat and pier charge that is no more than Galveston, and a belt line railway that prevents any railroad or group of railroads ever controlling its water front. The Houston chamber of commerce did it and George did the work.

**Stocking County With Hogs.**  
Houston business men and farmers decided that more hogs were needed in Harris county. A plan was worked out—just who originated it is not said, but George and his men did the work—by which any boy in the county who could give assurance that he could feed a hog for a year, was given a Duroc-Jersey sow, on condition that



Have you given yourself a luxurious "oil rub"?

quantities of spinach and turnip and cauliflower, for instance, but no potatoes, quantities of fish or fowl, but no pork. You can eat most fruits in abundance, but no pies or puddings or cake or ice cream.

**Blue Eyes.**—You should weigh about 125 pounds.

**R. M. C.**—Curling the hair on rollers is the least harmful method there is.

he would give back to the chamber of commerce two new pigs from the first litter. Two carloads of hogs were brought in and distributed. As the pigs were born and returned to the chamber of commerce, they were given to other boys and girls. The county is now pretty well stocked with Duroc-Jersey hogs and many a boy has the chamber of commerce to thank for a prosperity never dreamed of, while the county has cheaper meat than it ever knew before. Shortly, the chamber of commerce will sell off enough hogs to pay back its original investment and interest on the money and put the money to some other use. A fund was also used to add farmers in getting dairy cows. In many other lines, the farming bureau of the Houston chamber of commerce—there are five county agents besides the clerical forces in the bureau—has carried property to the farmers of the county.

**Supported By Memberships.**  
The chamber of commerce is supported entirely by membership dues. The Stone-Webster corporation is the biggest supporter of the organization. It pays for 85 memberships at \$25 per annum each.

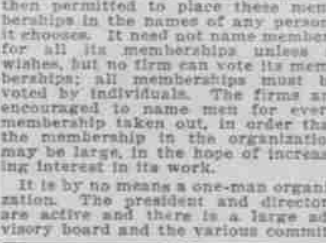
A firm is asked to buy as many memberships as it can afford and it is then permitted to place these memberships in the names of any persons it chooses. It need not name members for all its memberships unless it wishes, but no firm can vote its memberships; all memberships must be voted by individuals. The firms are encouraged to name men for every membership taken out, in order that the membership in the organization may be large, in the hope of increasing interest in its work.

It is by no means a one-man organization. The president and directors are active and there is a large advisory board and the various committees are called together often, but usually they are called to act upon something that a general manager or a committee has worked out or have ready to work upon. The business organization works as the executive staff of a bank would, and the reports to its officers and stockholders when there is something to report.

The Houston chamber of commerce is really a business getting organization on a business basis.

**Guard Against Chicken "Flu":**

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)



A Hen With the Roup—Your Chickens May Get In the Same Condition Unless You Take Proper Precautions to Prevent the Disease.

Serious Disease Starts With Colds; In Many Respects This Ailment Is Similar To Influenza of Human Family; Its Symptoms, Preventive Measures and Treatment Described by Specialists In This Line.

AS cold weather approaches poultry raisers should take every precaution to prevent their chickens from getting colds. If the flock is not properly cared for it is easy for this ailment to get a start and so reduce the vitality of the birds that other more serious diseases are readily introduced. One of the most common as well as serious diseases which follow colds is contagious catarrh, more generally known among poultrymen as roup. It resembles the more malignant forms of influenza in the human family and among animals. It attacks principally the membranes lining the

New birds and those which have been in exhibitions should be isolated and kept under observation for two weeks before they are put with the flock, and all animals and wild birds excluded so far as possible. The houses should be kept clean and dry and occasionally disinfected. If the disease appears notwithstanding these precautions, isolate the affected fowls at once at a distance from the well ones and apply disinfectants freely about the houses and runs. Also place sufficient permanganate of potash in all drinking water to give the latter a deep purple color. If the disease proves of a severe type it is often better to kill the entire flock and after a thorough cleaning and disinfection of the premises to begin with new birds. There radical methods avoid the retention of the birds which may harbor the virus and cause the development of subsequent outbreaks.

**Prevention Better Than Trying To Cure**

The treatment of sick birds requires much time and patience and there is always the risk that they may carry the contagion for several months after they are apparently well. Prevention of colds and roup is, therefore, much more satisfactory and profitable than treatment, say specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture. The poultry house should be kept free from drafts.

eyes, the nose below the eye, the nostrils and other parts about the head. It is attended with high fever and is very contagious.

The hen's greatest profit-producing period is the first and second years, and unless a hen is an especially good breeder she should be disposed of at the end of her second laying season and before starting to molt.

Pure bred poultry means uniformity of products. Conformity of products means increased profits if they are properly marketed. Given the same care and feed, pure bred fowls make a better profit than mongrels.

Provide a box partly filled with road dust or wood ashes so as to give the hens an opportunity to take a dust bath. It gives them needed exercise and keeps them free from lice and mites.

**To Distinguish Roup From The Diphtheria**

Roup is distinguished from diphtheria by the absence of the thick, tough, and very adherent newly formed membranes (false membranes) in the nostrils, mouth, and throat which are characteristic of the latter. There may sometimes be a deposit of yellowish material on the walls of the mouth and throat, but it is easily broken up and removed.

escapes from the nostrils carry the contagion and soon contaminate the drinking water and feeding troughs so that all the fowls are infected. Even the flocks in adjoining yards are infected by the particles of mucus projected into the air when sneezing, or by the contagion carried on the feet of persons, animals or small birds that pass from one yard to another.

**How Roup Affects Poultry.**

The symptoms first seen are very similar to those of an ordinary cold, but there is more fever, dullness, and prostration. The discharge from the nasal opening is at first thin and watery, but in a few hours it becomes thick and obstructs the breathing. The inflammation, which begins in the nasal passages, soon extends to the eyes and to the sinuses, which exist immediately below the cerebri. The eyelids are swollen, hold closed much of the time, and may be glued together by the accumulated secretion. The birds sneeze and shake their heads in their efforts to free the air passages from the thick mucus. The appetite is diminished, and the birds sit with their heads drawn in and their wings drooping, having a general appearance of depression and sickness.

When the inflammation reaches the spaces or sacs beneath the eyes it causes the formation of a secretion very similar to that of the nose, and as this becomes thick it collects in the folds of the skin, and produces a warm and painful swelling, which is seen just below the eyes and may reach the size of a hickory nut. This swelling proceeds with much force on the upper eyelid, which is displaced and more or less deformed and in extreme cases even the bones of the head may give way before it.

The inflammation prevents the badly affected birds from finding food; the accumulation of mucus in the nostrils completely obstructs these passages, so that the birds must be kept open in order to breathe; the obstruction of the windpipe and the smaller air tubes causes loud breathing sounds and difficult respiration.

In the severe and advanced cases the birds sit in a somnolent or comatose condition, unable to see or to eat; their strength is rapidly exhausted, and many of them die within a week or ten days. A part of the affected individuals recover, but others continue weak and have a chronic form of the disease for months, during which time they continue to disseminate the contagion.

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